

NOTES

DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *DIGITARIA BICORNIS* IN EASTERN UNITED STATES—Henrard's *Monograph of the genus Digitaria* (1950) restricted the distribution of *Digitaria bicornis* (Lam.) R. & S., tropical crabgrass, to tropical Asia. Swallen (1963) described *D. diversiflora*, a later synonym of *D. bicornis*, based on type material from Jamaica and gave the distribution in the United States as Florida and Texas. Gould (1975) reported *D. bicornis* in Texas as occurring in the southeastern prairies and coastal marshes. Correll & Johnston (1970) stated that *D. diversiflora* (i.e., *D. bicornis*) is probably indigenous to and is common on the Rio Grande Plains.

Recent collections of *D. bicornis* I have made in eastern United States have shown that this taxon is much more widespread than previously believed. It was found to be common and abundant on the sandy coastal plain of the southeastern states. The range of the species is now known to include eastern North and South Carolina, and eastern Texas (Fig. 1). The distribution of this species seems to be limited to areas of coarse-textured soils and moderate to high rainfall. Populations of *D. bicornis* and *D. ciliaris* (Retz.) Koeler, southern crabgrass, frequently grow intermingled, which possibly accounts for *D. bicornis* being frequently mistaken for the latter, better-known species. Morphological distinctions between *D. ciliaris* and *D. bicornis* are given by Gould (1975).

Voucher specimens (TAES) of *D. bicornis* were collected at locations in six states from which the species has not previously been reported: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. This crabgrass was found to be an important invading species of cultivated soils throughout the southeastern coastal plain. Specimens were not collected north of North Carolina; however, there seems to be no environmental reason why this species should not occur in sandy coastal areas of Virginia and Maryland. Texas collections I have made extended the range of *D. bicornis* into the pineywoods and post oak savanna vegetational regions of the eastern portion of that state. The northernmost collection site in Texas was only 30 miles from the Arkansas border and 60 miles from the Oklahoma border; future collections may extend the range of the species north into Arkansas and Oklahoma.—Robert D. Webster, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843.

REFERENCES

- CORRELL, D. S. and M. C. JOHNSTON. 1970. Manual of the vascular plants of Texas. Texas Research Foundation, Renner, Texas. 1881 pp.
GOULD, F. W. 1975. Grasses of Texas. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, Texas. 653 pp.



Figure 1. Distribution of *Digitaria bicornis* in southeastern United States.

HENRARD, J. T. 1950. Monograph of the genus *Digitaria*. Leyden, Universitaire Per Leiden. 999 pp.

SWALLEN, J. R. 1963. New species of *Digitaria* and *Trichachne*. *Rhodora* 65: 355-357.

NAJAS MARINA: NEW TO THE INDIANA FLORA—On a recent plant collecting trip through the Midwest, two collections were made of *Najas marina* L., the prickly naiad, in northeastern Indiana. After consulting the herbaria at IND and ND (acronyms follow Holmgren & Keuken, 1974), I have determined that this species is new to the Indiana flora. Collecting data for *N. marina* in Indiana are as follows: Steuben Co., off hwy 120 near I-69 at Green's Lake, ca 7 mi N of Angola, 20 Jul 1979, *Davenport* 1424; Noble Co., on hwy 3 at W side of Cree Lake, S of South Milford, 20 Jul 1979, *Davenport* 1427. Voucher specimens for both collections are deposited at UNA.